

## Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON  
of Indiana.For Vice President,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
of New York.FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT  
SAMUEL R. PETERS  
OF HARVEY COUNTY.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka on the 25th day of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago, June 18, 1888. Also for the nomination of two presidential electors.

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## IS IT LAW, CONSCIENCE OR PURE DEMAGOGUERY?

We can rise far enough above our prejudices and party predilections this morning to say that the Democrats of Kansas, in convention assembled, struck a blow, and also the Republican party of Kansas, when they denounced the present grand jury law of this state. Under the provisions of the old law the EAGLE was enabled, by threatening certain politicians, to save Sedgewick county taxpayers from its outrageous expenses. The present law has cost Kansas, the past year, hundreds of thousands of dollars. Sedgewick county taxpayers have had to put up to the tune of thousands of dollars the past year because of its existence and for results which it would be hard to name. It is a law which was passed by a Republican legislature at the behest of men who have largely gone over to the Third-St. John-Prohibition camp, and was passed almost solely with reference to the punishment of the violators of a single statute.

Like the police commission law, it was enacted under the idea that a law making power can't go too far in providing penalties for the enforcement of morality. Such a sentiment, if not heathenish, belongs only to the middle centuries and the witch burning ages. England used to hang—take the life of mere children by law for the little offense of petty theft. But England quit that barbaric hundreds of years ago. Even Russia has passed that point in educated public conscience. The same spirit which demanded the police commission law and our present grand jury law is now demanding a "search and seizure" law, a law which proposes to empower a police commissioner to send one of his cheap minions unbidden and by force into the sacred precincts of American homes to haul over and search at will. All such legislation lacks catholicity and is outside of the ideas, teachings and aspirations of the Fathers. They are narrow, one sided, intolerant, extreme and therefore fanatical, as were the laws which took the life of a child for stealing a shilling, or burned or hanged a poor inoffensive woman because some one ideated fanatic declared that she had bewitched his cow. All this is extreme and wrong, and even the unprogressive mossback Democratic party of Kansas are smart enough to see that free born American flesh and blood will not much longer brook a spirit which would put to the rack every other spirit which failed to conform to their narrow ideas and rules for enforcing the same.

Temperance and morality are endorsed by the National Republican party; are good and can be inculcated and sustained and all wholesome laws for the protection of society from the viciously inclined, can and will be enforced by public sentiment, that is by the average judgment of the conservative, home-loving, freedom loving, God-fearing masses, and when any party tries to do and obeys the behests of extreme factions rather than the average conviction described, such party will find itself without members sooner or later. Under a "search and seizure" law the officer who invades a peaceful, law-abiding American home and is shot down will find no twelve jurymen who will unanimously avenge his death, name or deed. But the fellows who run Kansas politics at the behest of a section who hate the Republican party at heart, are ready today to pass a search and seizure law, or any other law which can be conceived of, all unmindful and blind to the fact that the people, not kings, enforce laws in this country and that the average public sentiment once right there are laws enough, and strong enough, already to keep every violator of the prohibition law—which is about the only law in Kansas today—everlastingly in jail, not only constructively, but in fact, and so strongly that once free he will never again violate public conscience, public will nor the law, in the absence of which conscience and no law is worth the paper it is written on.

The Republican party of Kansas should call a halt on any further monkeying with the buzz saw by its politicians, or what would be better, elect such men to office who would thoroughly and conscientiously enforce, through the ordinary channels, the whiskey law just as they enforce other laws, rendering the penalty for all violations swift and sure, and then wipe from the statute books all obnoxious, un-American measures. John Martin, the very man nominated by the Democrats for governor, although an anti-prohibitionist, appointed by a pronounced whiskey governor—who was elected upon that distinctive issue—as judge upon the bench under nothing but the old laws, so effectively enforced the statutes as to practically crush out all law defiers at the capital of the state, showing plainly that it's the officers and the public conscience back of them as much or more than the mere letter of the law. What does a police commission or a "search and seizure act" amount to as compared to the acts of an officer determined to do his duty and do the will of the people?

This is not written in a fault-finding spirit, so far as the great body of the Republicans are concerned—that solid rank of intelligent people who are not Republicans because of any expectation of office or personal gain, but who believe that it is the party which promises the greatest good to the greatest number, but in the hope that a little seed sown now and then may in time bring forth fruit, that such great body will not only make the effort necessary to shut off cheap demagogues but to elect men who will enforce existing laws as well as make extreme measures impossible and at the same time save our state from the clutches of those who would haul its standard down to the level of poor old Missouri.

## THE BREAK IN TEXAS.

There are hopeful indications that the crack of the party whip by the Democratic bosses in Texas has lost its terror, and that there will be no more such overwhelming, vulgar Democratic majorities, such as have hitherto characterized the elections in that state. There will be four, possibly five, parties contending for the mastery this fall: Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Union Labor, and if the last named fails to coalesce with the Non-partisan, that organization which has just been perfected, will be added to the list. The last named party, although the newest or youngest, will make heavier drafts upon the Democracy

than will any other this year; it will afford a convenient temporary lodgment for the thousands who have been submitting to the domination of that party and have tired of it, but who cannot move themselves up to going over to the Republican party at one bound. There are thousands of voters in Texas, and throughout the south as far as that, who are not Democrats and never will be, but who from force of circumstances have affiliated with that party. These have been waiting patiently yet anxiously for the opportune time to come when they could throw off the restraints that has bound them to that party against their inclinations. It isn't necessary to discuss the reason why these men have not heretofore allied themselves with the Republican party. Everybody knows what influence social considerations and prejudices exert in politics as in other matters and how hard it is to break away from them, particularly with young men. But political, like social questions will work out their own solution in time, and the great economic questions involved in the great campaign will produce the changes that have only needed the occasion to bring about. Texas has been for years regarded as the Democratic Gibraltar, but the weight of its ponderous majority will serve to break it up. That the break has already started there seems to be little doubt.

## A STRIKING CONTRAST.

Appropos of the gratuitous enlightenment of the senate a day or two ago by Mr. P. M. G. Dickinson on the subject of the foreign mail service of the country, which communication appeared in our news columns at the time, there appears an article in the North American Review from Mr. Edw. P. North in which he discusses the decline in American shipping and points out the cause of it. Mr. North relates that in 1840 Sir Samuel Cunard induced the British government to grant him a subsidy of \$500,000 a year for a monthly line of mail-carrying steamships between Liverpool, Halifax and Boston. By 1849 parliament had increased the subsidy to \$1,500,000. In the meantime the United States government had subsidized the famous Collins line, which at once became a naval merchant force whose growth and power threatened the supremacy of the English Cunard line. "But the prospect of American naval supremacy was not pleasant to men who were plotting treason, and who trusted for the success of contemplated rebellion to the weakness of the national war and merchant navy. Accordingly in 1858 Senators Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs, aided by Democratic free traders in the northern states, succeeded in passing a law enacting that it should not be lawful for the postmaster general to contract with any vessel or line of vessels for a greater compensation than the amount of the sea and inland postage on letters carried by such vessel or vessels, nor for a longer time than two years."

It was just about two years after that the rebellion became a certainty. But at the very time when Davis and Toombs and the northern free traders were removing the subsidy from the Collins line, and were limiting its paltry profit on contract, from sea and inland postage on letters carried by its ships to two years' duration, the Cunard line was working under a nine years' contract with an increased subsidy, which was now of the value of \$675,000 a year. The effect was that which Toombs and Davis and their fellow conspirators anticipated. England was at once made mistress of the Atlantic ocean."

So you see it was the same old combination—the solid south and the free traders of the north. Then they destroyed American supremacy on the ocean. Now they are trying to destroy American supremacy in its own markets.

In the construction of their state ticket the Democrats, in convention at Leavenworth Wednesday, honored Judge W. P. Campbell by naming him for associate justice of the supreme court. Should he be elected Judge Campbell would carry with him to the position ample ability and force of character to sustain him in the discharge of its duties.

The Democratic party ignored the question of civil service in toto and the augurings setting up a white, Cleveland issues a new order which, if carried out will play hob with the postal service. His postmaster general protests, telling him that the postal service adopted by the Republicans is not only older but more efficient than that proposed by the commission can ever be. Of course.

When James G. Blaine arrives in this country from Europe next month and starts on his tour of stump speaking in the doubtful states there will be such a rattling among the dry bones of the valley as will give the whole Democratic party the ague. Free whiskey and quinine will be in demand then, the extreme prohibition views of Mr. Cleveland and the old Roman to the contrary notwithstanding.

"There is one thing," says our evening contemporary, "that may as well be understood at once, and that is that no sentimentality goes in this campaign. The red bandana, and log cabin and con skin ideas must be given up." The very next editorial is headed, "Hurrah for the Red Bandana." Well, there can't be much sentiment possible in a campaign headed by Grover Cleveland, that's true, and even but little can cluster about Thurman's old nose rag.

Not long ago the straight out prohibitionists were talking strongly of endorsing Judge Martin for governor. This was, of course, in consequence of his rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law while judge of the Topeka district court. This circumstance, one would naturally suppose, would utterly prejudice the judge in the eyes of his party, but the prospect of securing the support of the prohibition contingent induced them to take him, which they did, with clinched teeth and muttered imprecations. It is by no means certain, however, that the prohibits will enthrone over the judge since he declared himself immediately after his nomination as uncompromisingly opposed to the prohibitory statutes, and that if elected would do all he could to effect their repeal, and through re-submission the defeat of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. An amusing sort of love affair, this, between the Dems. and the Prohibs—a regular flirtation and both parties know it.

The nomination of Judge W. P. Campbell for the supreme bench by the Kansas Democracy was probably an unexpected compliment, as the judge was modestly aspiring to the nomination for congress, from this district. With the judgment of the way young Mr. Ely seems to have the inside track for that distinction. As for the campaign, we are quite sure Judge Peters will little concern who the Democrats put up. In his hands one Democrat will prove about as good as another for scrubbing purposes.

Before the final action of the Republican convention in making nominations the mugwumps and their anti-Blaine allies cursed and abused that statesman and patriot because they thought he would be tendered and would accept the nomination, and so confident were they that this would be done that they added denunciation for insincerity on his part in declining the nomination in advance. Now that same outfit are equally violent against him because he did the very thing they wanted him to do. With them, in discussing Mr. Blaine, it is damned if you do, and damned if you don't.

The situation in England touching the Irish question is again assuming a serious aspect for the government. The recent elections resulted in largely reduced majorities for supporters of the government, and the renewed and oft repeated rumors of the resignation of Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, give color to the popular impression that the country is on the eve of a revolution on the Irish question such as has never taken place before. There is no sort of doubt that the English government is more grievously vexed at the general situation of its affairs than it has been for a quarter of a century.

The American Celt, of St. Louis, is out in support of Harrison and Morton. In a very able editorial it says: "We hope that Irish-Americans will discard all past alliances, put aside all present fears and dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices: 'Protection of the American Citizen at Home and Abroad.'" The Celt is an able, strong journal, and its influence will be felt during the campaign. Its position is another proof of the fact that the Irish, generally, are going to oppose the ticket supported by English newspapers and manufacturers.

Here are some figures which Republicans will not forget during the campaign of 1888. On the basis of the vote of 1884 a transfer from the Democratic to the Republican column of nine votes in 1,000 in New Jersey, five in 1,000 in Connecticut, seven in 1,000 in Indiana and one in 2,000 in New York would give all these states to the Republicans. This is based on the vote cast at the last presidential election and does not comprehend the proportionate increase in those states of the million new voters added to the population of the country since that time, a majority of whom are conceded to be Republicans.

It is to be hoped that the Leavenworth convention this week will not put a negro on the state ticket. It does not add to the strength of the party. In 1856 Kelly, a negro, candidate for auditor, ran 23,841 behind the head of his ticket—Harper Index.

Well, your wish was gratified. It was scarcely worth while to express such a wish, though. The Democratic convention was not composed of men who are so foolish as to suppose that with such a record of deception and treachery toward the negroes in Kansas that party could hope for anything at their hands. To have placed a negro upon their ticket by the Democrats would have been adding insult to injury. The negroes of Kansas will be able to take care of themselves in November.

We notice that a few Democratic papers are compromising themselves by trying to compromise Gen. Ben Harrison with the statement that he is first cousin to General Mosby, of Confederate fame. These would-be smirchers are bound to admit Mosby was perhaps the dashingest cavalry leader in the rebel army; that there never was any half-heartedness about him, but that after making the best fight he could for a bad cause he surrendered unconditionally and without mental reservation, and has since proven his loyalty by acts as well as words. General Harrison's kinship to General Mosby, although the result of circumstances over which he had no control, is yet a matter over which he has no cause for regret, however much he may deprecate his course in 1861. If the circumstance of being related to Mosby be a discredit to a person who put his own loyalty to the Union to the test at that time, what must be said of those slack-water critics who found unfeigned delight in the rebel chieftain's temporary success, which imperiled the life of the nation? Bah.

There is one fool less than there was before Flack undertook to make the descent of the rapids at Niagara Falls in a boat of his own construction. He made one sensible wish before starting on the fateful journey, and that was that his trip might be so thrilling that no one would ever undertake to make it hereafter. But it will not be heeded. Some other crank with a new invention of some sort will try it with Flack's fate staring him in the face. Neither will the narrow escape of the balloonists who were carried out to sea and dragged through the angry billows for miles by the unmanageable airship off Boston Thursday, and who, but for the timely presence of a vessel hard by the point at which the would-be aeronauts were dropped into the water, would certainly find watery graves, deter other foolhardy adventurers from trying to accomplish the impossible. The desire for notoriety is a very consuming fire in the breast of many who, if their ambition and energy were tempered with patience and judgment, they might accomplish, and doubtless would in part, what they hope for, but which their over-weening thirst for notoriety prevents by prompting them to acts that are self-nullifying.

General Harrison's record on the Chinese question is still giving the Democrats a deal of concern. That is the only thing they have been able to discover so far upon which to hang a hope of making an inroad upon his universal popularity; but there is in fact nothing in that. As senator, General Harrison voted in committee and in the senate for the bill of Senator Fair of Nevada for

the restriction of Chinese immigration, and the bill was conceded, especially in the west and on the Pacific coast, to be one of the best bills ever reported by any committee on the subject. On this point the Pacific coast Republicans, who are presumed to be more deeply concerned than in any other section, are entirely satisfied. And not only is their candid record satisfactory to them, but it is supplemented by a plank in the platform that is clear, explicit and unsuspicious of misconstruction on that subject. On the Chinese question, as on every other, the Republican party and its candidates are all right, and that's what aggravates the Democracy.

To any of our readers who may be still hugging the free trade fantasy to their bosoms under the delusion that it is the great panacea for whatever ills the American laborer has to bear, we commend an article that appears elsewhere in this issue taken from the New York Sun, a leading Democratic paper of the country, on the subject of "Wages and Workers." If any man can read such a statement of facts as are therein presented and still advocate free trade doctrines, such as are inculcated by the Democratic party, his sense of reason and of right for himself and his countryman must indeed be blunted by blind prejudice. Read the article.

## READ UP.

Now that the first joy of the Republican nomination is over, will a lot of the papers please read up before undertaking to enlighten the public relative to the nominee. Harrison's name is not Benjamin F. nor Benjamin Harrison. It is Benjamin Van Buren Harrison. He did not sign the Declaration of Independence; he was never president; his father was never president, nor governor of the Northwestern territory. Benjamin Harrison, the great-grandfather of our Ben, signed the declaration of independence. William Henry Harrison, the son of Ben. Harrison, and the grandfather of our Ben, fought the battles of Tippecanoe on the Thames, was governor of the northwestern territory, and, after having been elected for president by Martin Van Buren in 1835, turned around and beat the toe-nails off of Van Buren in 1840. John Scott Harrison, the son of the president, and father of our Ben, was never a governor or president. He was elected to congress as a Whig, in 1832, from one of the Cincinnati districts, and was re-elected as a Whig and a Know-Nothing, in 1834. He did not take kindly to the Republican party, but for a time rather leaned toward the Democrats. We think he was a Bell and Everett man in 1860, and was a union man during the war. After the war he did not know what party he voted with, but he took no active part in politics. One of his sons is a Democrat. Benjamin, the present candidate and a son of John Scott Harrison, was never a Know-Nothing, having been of age only about two months before the election of the great Know-Nothing year, 1854. He was with the Republican party at its formation and has been with it ever since. In fact, he did not vote in 1854, for he removed to Indianapolis in that year and had not gained a legal residence as a voter.

## HENRY CLAY AND THE TARIFF.

The Chicago Globe, as quoted by the Kansas City Times, after quoting a speech of Henry Clay in 1832, in which he says: "If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of the present constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which followed the passage of the tariff bill of 1814." It says "that the average duty under the tariff of 1814 was 31-1/2 per cent. of the value of the goods."

Against the earnest protests of Henry Clay the Democrats, under a Democratic administration, in 1832, lowered the tariff, just as they are now trying to do. And from the same authority we quote the yearly average duty from 1814 to 1837 inclusive.

In 1832 it was 28.57 per cent; in 1833, 29.99 per cent; in 1834, 21.55 per cent; in 1835, 21.32 per cent; in 1836, 20.51 per cent; in 1837, 18.66 per cent.

Comment is unnecessary. We all know what occurred in 1837. If it was true, as Henry Clay said, that great prosperity resulted from a high tariff system, the natural sequence would be great business distress with a tariff reduced to 18.66 per cent. Henry Clay spoke of what he knew, and simply uttered what has since become a part of the industrial history of the country.

Everybody went picnicking at Newton on the Fourth with the exception of a clothier and the baseball editor of the Kansas, whose lengthy, not to say prolix articles, would not allow to participate.

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ONYX! ONYX!! ONYX!!!

--THE--

WHITE HOUSE

--OF--

INNES &amp; ROSS.

—Is the only Agent of the—

ONYX STAINLESS BLACK HOSIERY.

Positively fast color. Positively stainless. No more back feet caused by black stocking.

For Ladies and Children.

We take pleasure in informing our customers that after many experiments we have at last secured a line of Black Hosiery called

"ONYX" STAINLESS BLACK,

which will not stain the feet or garments in any way and withstands the effects of perspiration as well as repeated washings with soap and soda.

We guarantee that the dye contains no ingredients likely to be injurious to the wearer or the fabric. Having thoroughly tested the goods we confidently recommend them to our customers as an article of great merit and one which will prove a boon to those who have long wanted a black stocking which does not stain or lose its color.

It pays to trade at the WHITE HOUSE of

INNES &amp; ROSS,

116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

## KANSAS KOLLYAR.

The tail-end of the Fourth, a circular swing, is still holding out at Garden City. Garden City pays out \$75 a day for tobacco and an equal amount for ice cream.

The News failed to mention that at Great Bend they don't even allow them to whistle.

It is hoped that the "Old folks concert" at Newton has been lost in the din of the Fourth.

The lack of the "fire department" "engineers in carriages," business this Fourth is without a precedent in Kansas.

With the thermometer 100 in the shade, an article daily on pork, and an interview with a New York man, Hutchinson is getting on very fairly.

Three car loads of Mexicans passed west last evening through Newton, en route home from Rome. Cardinal Pablos was at the head of the party.

H. C. Neider, formerly resident engineer of the Santa Fe at Newton, lately city engineer of Topeka, has been suspended by Mayor Metker for gross neglect of duty.

Eight thousand people attended the celebration of the Fourth at Augusta. Addresses were delivered by Lt. Gov. Riddle, of Minneapolis, and J. K. Cubbin, of El Dorado.

Brubaker, the Dunkard preacher, who disappeared so mysteriously a few days ago, is said to have borrowed a considerable sum of money at Ottawa before leaving. He is not dead.

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wicks in a game of ball by 24 to 6, the details of which will be found in full in local papers.

Mayor Kenyon, of Gueda Springs, was fatally shot by negro desperadoes while in the act of pulling a "joint" located in a corn field on the edge of the town. Justice of the Peace Furry was also severely wounded.

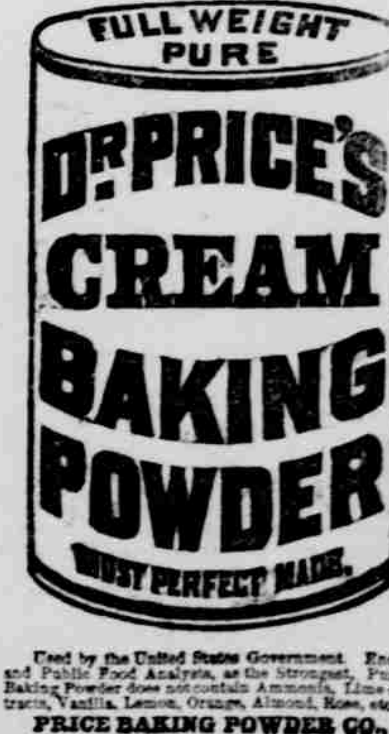
The Garden City Herald dubia Emporia the Boston of Kansas, because "most of the men there wear 'billed' shirts, stand up collars, pug hats and patent leather boots." At Garden City a white shirt is as much a curiosity as a sailor in the middle of Kansas.

Throughout Kansas milk shake and kourays are crowding out ice cream, and in some towns the sticky fly-paper draws a greater crowd than a base ball game. This is thought due not to an unpatented spirit on the part of the Kansans, but to the heat.

These two items from an esteemed contemporary may be of interest, inasmuch as they and similar ones, constitute the local part of the paper: "James Hoge has a new fute. Jim can play too." "Mary Downs has a new hat. Jack says he don't like it as well as last year's. But we're onto you, Jack."

Wellington Monitor: Some idea of the advancement made in southern Kansas during the past eighteen years can be obtained from the increase in population. In 1870 the ten counties of Sedgewick, Sumner, Cowley, Butler, Greenwood, Harvey, Marion, Kingman and Harper had a population of only 5,672; now it is 284,411.

Newton Republican: We venture the assertion that there is not another town in Kansas the size of Newton that can display as many fine, handsome babies. It is the exception to see a buggy or carriage whirled along our streets without one or more sweet, bright-eyed babies peeping at you. The town is literally alive with babies. God bless them.



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